

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 579.]

WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON, N. C. - Printed on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

**17 For Sale.**  
IN LEXINGTON,  
The corner of Main and Cross Streets.  
The corner of Cross and Water Streets.  
The Stone House on Water Street.  
And that Commodious House and lot on High Street. For Terms apply to Maj. James Morrison in Lexington, or to the subscriber, on Main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort.  
BENJ. S. COX.  
September 25, 1797.

**11 FRESH GOODS.**  
ALEXANDER PARKER  
HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store, opposite the courthouse, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cattle, Calfs and Queens-Wares, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.  
Lexington, October 12, 1797.

**24 NOTICE.**  
THE partnership of Reid & McHoin being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances—likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whole hands the books are left for settlement.  
Lexington, September 8, 1797.

**20 NOTICE.**  
THE partnership of JOHN A. SEITZ and FREDERICK LAUMAN, hitherto trading under the firm of Seitz & Lauman, has been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. Their books papers &c. are in the hands of John A. Seitz, for adjustment—so whom all those who have any demands against the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, are requested to apply for a settlement, and those who are indebted to a settlement, it is hoped will make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.  
JOHN A. SEITZ.  
FREDERICK LAUMAN.  
September 23, 1797.

**For Sale.**  
THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS:  
2,666 2/3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.  
444 2/3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamburg.  
2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.  
1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sullivan.  
The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the State line, Green river and Cumberland Waters:  
440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.  
1,000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Russell creek.  
1,000 do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.  
1,000 do. William Thompson, one on Cumberland river, do. one on Big Barren, and one on Trade Water.  
666 2/3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.  
1,000 do. do. Thomas Gaskins do.  
1,000 do. do. Goose creek.  
The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to  
TATHAM & BANKS.  
Lexington, October 17, 1797.

**130 GEORGE ADAMS,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main Street the third door below Cross Street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

UNDER a letter of attorney from captain Christopher Roan deceased, I located one thousand acres of land for Elizabeth Moody on Indian creek, a branch of the Big Barren river, which land I see advertised for sale by Tatham & Banks. I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing said land, until a deed is executed to me for the customary proportion of the said tract. Given under my hand, this ninth of November, 1797.  
ABRM. CHAPLINE.

**32 For Sale.**  
TWO SECTIONS OF LAND.  
IN the Military range, within Judge Symm's deed, out of the following numbers, viz. 3 and 13 in the second township, and 3, 6 and 22 in the 14 township. Persons who wish to be accommodated may purchase in small quantities. For terms apply either to J. & A. Hart or William Wells in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant, in Lexington.  
NOTE: An indisputable title will immediately be given to purchasers.  
Cincinnati, August 2.

**64 Hughes and Fitzhugh.**  
HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
March 25, 1797.

**FOR SALE.**  
An Over-Shift Merchant-Mill With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Distillery, STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land, Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the State. The dam and race, have stood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.  
ROBERT SMART.  
July 10, 1797.  
N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

\* \* \* Those gentlemen in whose hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

**27 WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**  
Two or three Apprentices To the Carpenter and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three Good journeymen, for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.  
JOHN SPANGLER.  
Lexington, April 12.

**234**  
The members of the Lexington Chancery of Inheritance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pollock of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers; wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.  
Lexington, September 2, 1797.

**25 FOR SALE.**  
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:  
THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also, the blacksmith called THE PEGGON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cave run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.  
SAMUEL BEALER

**30 STOLEN**  
FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a sorrel Mare, 2 year old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her butt. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.  
THOMAS IRWIN.  
Mansfield August 14.

**35 FOR SALE.**  
The Subscriber, WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands, in lots, sixty-six and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty back, he will also lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the same fire including his blacksmith's shop, on three of the other lots will be three small brick houses, which will accommodate as many families; all of which will be sold at reasonable terms by  
THOMAS HART.

**33 Three Dollars Reward.**  
Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23rd instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and strip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.  
George Heytel.  
Lexington, April 28.

ON the 16th of April 1784, Thomas Scott made an entry in Jefferson county of fifteen thousand acres of land on Treafury warrants. On the 25th day of May in the same year, said entry was surveyed and recorded in the following words:—  
“Surveyed for Thomas Scott, 15,000 acres, by virtue of Treafury warrants Nos. 18419, 94, 18416, 18359 & 9411, in Jefferson county, Beginning at two Sycamores and two beeches, on the fourth bank of the Rolling fork, in the line of George James's 1500 acre survey, thence due south, 2010 poles to three black-oak trees on the North-Well side of the head of Salt-Lick creek, thence due east, 1430 poles to two black-oaks and a dogwood in Mesh. Lyon & Lempruzer's line, then with their line due north 1690 poles to a poplar and sweet gum, their S.W. corner, thence N. 74 W. 732 poles to the Rolling fork, & down the Rolling fork and binding thereon 724 poles, when reduced to a straight line to the beginning, containing the quantity, exclusive of an entry of four hundred acres, an entry of two hundred acres of Leao James's, which are prior to said tract and not claimed by him.”  
A grant has issued for the aforesaid fifteen thousand acres of land, of which I am the proprietor by purchase.—Wherefore, all concerned are hereby requested to TAKE NOTICE, that I am determined not to pay for any improvements made on said lands by persons claiming the same under any other title, or with whom I have not contracted; and that within the space of one year from this date, I shall take the legal steps to investigate the claims of such as have actually settled on said land.

JOHN SAVARY, by CHARLES BARBIER, his atty Washington county, Nov. 3, 1797.

**4 HEMP SEED**  
WANTED,  
At the store of Samuel Price & Co. LEXINGTON.  
Nov. 18.

**TANNERS' OIL**  
FOR SALE BY WILLIAM MORTON, LEXINGTON.  
Nov. 18.

**WANTED**  
A person who is well acquainted with Malting & Brewing of Beer, Also A DISTILLER. Great encouragement will be given—Apply to A. HOLMES.  
Lexington, July 26, 1797.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN away from Washington, (Marion county, Kentucky,) some time in May last, a Negro man named LOUIS, (or LUE,) about twenty-four years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, has a halt in one of his legs. The above reward will be given if secured in any jail in this State.  
A. HOLMES.  
Lexington, July 15.

**NOTICE.**  
The partnership of CHARLES HUMPHREYS & Co. was dissolved on the 10th inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands are requested to call on the subscriber for payment, in whose hands the books &c. are placed.  
ANDREW HOLMES.  
April 16.

**Warranted Bowling Cloths,**  
From No. 115 No. 6, for sale at ANDREW HOLMES'S STORE, The corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington.  
SHO

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.  
Lexington August 8.

**FOR SALE.**  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.  
Apply to A. HOLMES, Lexington.

**Wanted Immediately.**  
A GOOD JOURNIFYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the wages will be given—enquire of the subscriber.  
September 6, 1797.

**FOR SALE.**  
A Likely Negro Wench.  
Apply to the Printer.

**FOR SALE.**  
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND LOT, ON Main Street, with a good stable, &c. Also, fifty acres of land on Salt-Lick creek, about ten miles from the Ohio. The land is of excellent quality, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to JOHN A. SEITZ.

**ABJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.**  
Wish to purchase at their store in Lexington a quantity of

**TOBACCO AND HEMP,**  
For which they will give a generous price, and a proportion in money. They have on hand a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are offering for sale on the most moderate terms.

**Lost Notice.**  
ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. Also those indebted to Well and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.  
N. B. Nelson Thoman is authorized to settle the above accounts.  
Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

**Man's Lick, September 24, 1797.**  
We are well informed that some malicious person has lodged a bill of an inferior quality, for a length of time, at the widow Canning's, for sale, as being of our manufacture. We hereby declare to the public, that we did never lodge any salt for sale on the road between this place and Lexington. This deception is calculated not only to injure our reputation, but the public at large.  
JAMES F. MOORE, CHARLES BEALER.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 5d.  
An Expostulatory Letter From EDWARD RUSHENT to GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Mount Vernon.

LONDON, September 12.

We enter on the duty of detailing the extraordinary event that occurred on Monday last in Paris, with emotions which it is not easy to describe. It is a proceeding which in every view, either of gigantic interest in its consequences, or of audacious character in its design, has scarcely a parallel since the commencement of the revolution itself, and it is impossible to speak of it in the language which applies to ordinary events. It may be asserted that there are occasions in the political as well as physical combinations of life, when all principles must yield to imperious necessity, and when all the rules of moral conduct are set at defiance. The admission of this axiom is all that the most odious tyranny demands for the justification of every excess, and it is certain that it is sufficient to take from the most settled society every assurance that it can frame for its own independence. With this short observation, we preface the narrative of the new revolution in France. We shall faithfully lay before our readers every thing that the triumvirate has said in justification of the measure it so secretly contrived, and vigorously carried into execution; our readers will thereby be able to decide whether the circumstances of the Republic were such as to create the pretended necessity which supercedes all law; or whether it was merely a cabal of personal interests, in which a struggle for ascendancy is exalted into a flock for the deliverance of the people. The genuine friends of Liberty in every country, who are the ready and impartial spectators of this alarming scene, and a fervent posterity, free from all the passions which blind the performers, will pronounce judgment on the offenders.

The blow was struck between three and four o'clock on Monday morning the 4th of September. The confusion of dates from their new division of the year, made our correspondent call the 17th Fructidor the 4th, when it should have been the 31st September. We yesterday morning received the following letters up to the 21st Fructidor, or Thursday last, the 7th, inclusive.

Paris, 25th Fructidor, Sept. 30.  
The explosion has at last taken place. The events of yesterday are of the greatest importance. I am going to relate them in order as they happen:

During the night of the 17th, the commission of inspectors, with several members of both councils, had assembled in the hall of the 500 at the Thuilleries. At midnight general Monin appeared at the gate of the Pont-tournant, which leads into the garden of the Thuilleries, from the square of the Revolution, at the head of a considerable detachment, and demanded admittance, which was refused him by Ramel, commander of the guard of the legislative body. But upon the general's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the same time declaring against the commander, the gate was opened & Ramel arrested. The general then proceeded to the manège, where the members were deliberating, and found there Royere, Bourdon, de L'Oise, Pichegru, Willot, and several others, all of whom he immediately arrested. Pichegru and Willot made some resistance, but were immediately seized and disarmed: it is even said, that Pichegru is grievously wounded. At the same time Bachelémy was arrested at the directory. But Carnot had contrived to make his escape.

Before the execution of this blow, the directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the square of the revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries and the most considerable posts of the city occupied by strong detachments of troops, with cannon. In the mean while general Angereau repaired to the barracks where the grenadiers of the legislative body were quartered, and having assembled them, asked them if they would follow him, to which they answered with one voice yes. They then demanded to see their civil-deputy commander Ramel, and degraded him by pulling off his epaulettes, and then marched to offer their service to the Directory. The walls were covered with different papers posted up by order of the Directory: copies of which you will find in the inclosed Redacteur.

At seven the arrested deputies were conveyed in six or seven carriages, to the temple.

At twelve, in consequence of an advertisement posted on the doors of both councils, the council of five hundred assembled at the Odeon, the ancient French theatre, near the Directory, and the Elders at the School of Surgery, not far from thence.

The Faubourg St. Antoine, well armed evidently by preconcert, came and offered their services to the Directory and both councils. They were thanked, and invited to repair to their respective occupations. Before they returned home they drew up in Rue des Francs Bourgeois, where general Angereau passed along the line, and was received with the loudest acclamations. They afterwards retired very peaceably.

During the whole day the bridges and posts were guarded by the troops; the streets especially about the Directory and the Councils, were crowded with incredible numbers of inquisitive persons, who seemed to be guided by no other motive than curiosity. Not the least outrage was committed, and the utmost order & tranquillity reigned in every quarter of the city.

At six in the evening the Directory answered the message of the Council of five hundred by sending papers relative to the conspiracy.

During the night the commission of five made report on the measures to be adopted in the present conjuncture, and proposed a project of a resolution, which you will find in the Moniteur.

The only uneasiness now entertained is from the friends of the constitution of 1793, or if you will the Mountainers; but it is assured that the Directory has positively refused to employ them.

The barriers still remain shut. It is presumed that there are twelve or fifteen thousand troops at Paris, while all the issues from that city are completely blocked up by 25000 men, distributed around at the distance of five leagues, so that it is impossible for any person to escape.

No news hitherto of Carnot. Some say he has shot himself, while others pretend he was killed by some people who attempted to arrest him.

It is now one o'clock. Every thing is remarkably quiet.

From the Sentinelle.  
One Perotreau, a gun smith, Rue Croix-des-petits, has been arrested. This villain has confessed, on his examination that the royal commissioners of Louis XVIII. had purchased from him 700 mulets, on bonds, signed with the initial letters R. . . e. The whole has been seized and confiscated, and the proofs and papers are now at the Bureau Central.

September 14.  
A private letter from Paris dated the 9th inst. we yesterday received from a very intelligent correspondent. After the cursory view of affairs, which merely confirms the statements already made in the various papers, the writer assures us, "that the directory had some hours before dispatched a special messenger to Life, ordering the commissioner or plenipotentiary, on the part of France, to demand of lord Malmibury a categorical answer to the last proposition. Should his lordship hesitate to comply with the request, or should his answer be hostile to the views of the directory, an intimation was to be given him, that his speedy departure from France would be satisfactory."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.  
Monday, September 4.

La Marque was nominated to the chair, provisionally, and he called on such persons as had discharged the office of secretary, to come to the Bureau, and act in that capacity.

The following message was then received from the directory.

Message to the Councils of Five Hundred, and Elders, dated 18th Fructidor, September 4.

Citizens, Representatives,  
"The Executive Directory hastened to communicate to you the measures it has been forced to take for the safety of the country, and the maintenance of the constitution. With this view, it transmits to you all the papers it has collected, as well as those it published before you were assembled. If it had withheld itself from action one day more, the Republic would have been delivered up to its enemies. The halls themselves in

which you meet, were the points of union to the conspirators: it was from thence that they yesterday emitted their cards and certificates for the delivery of arms: it was from thence that they corresponded with their accomplices last night; and finally, it is there, or in the environs, that they still endeavor to make seditious and clandestine assemblages, which the police is now employed in dispersing. It would have been to commit the public security, & that of the faithful representatives, to have allowed them to be confounded with the other enemies of the country. You see, citizens representatives, that the conduct of the Directory was marked out by the urgent necessity of being beforehand with these conspirators, who were destroying the government, and who wished to deprive the French of the fruit of their triumphs, and to make this magnanimous nation bow at the feet of the kings it has subdued. In affairs of state, extreme measures can be climaxed by circumstances alone; you will from a judgment of those which have determined the Executive Directory, and which have produced the happiest consequences.

"The 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4th) will be a celebrated day in the annals of France, it is the more memorable, because it enables you to fix forever the destinies of the Republic. Lay hold of this occasion, citizens, representatives; convert it into a great epoch; re-animate patriotism; revive public spirit; and hasten to close up the abyss in which the friends of kings had flattered themselves they would bury even the remembrance of our Liberty."

"P. S. The Executive Directory will transmit to you without delay, other papers, from which it results, that Robert Colomies, one of the new third of the Council of Five Hundred, was the principal agent of the fugitive Louis XVIII. at Lyons."

Along with this message there was delivered the proclamations & decrees they had issued, together with the following documents:

Piece found at Venice in the Port Folio of the Count d'Antragues, and written wholly with his own hand. My conversation (it is d'Antragues who writes) with M. the Count de Montgallard, 4th September 1795, from 6 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight.

"The Count de Montgallard had been at Venice since the month of September; I knew the circumstance by public report; but without ever having seen him or heard speak of him. M. l'Abbe du Montel, his friend, had come to my house six weeks before, on a visit to me, from the Count, to make an apology, that the most urgent reasons prevented him from seeing me, and that he would explain the cause to me as soon as it was in his power. The . . . I received a letter from Fauche Bouille, of Neuchâtel, who requested me to remit 600 livres towards, to M. de Montgallard, and request him immediately to repair to Balle, and meet him there."

"I intimated this to M. de Montgallard. He again sent the Abbe du Montel to me, but first refused the 600 livres: a fortnight afterwards, however, he sent to have them, requested an interview upon the 1st of December, postponed it however, till the 4th at last came that day at six o'clock, in the evening, with the Abbe du Montel."

"After having spoke to me very fully of his escape, his stay in England, his return to . . . of his disputes with the rabble of the emigrants (Canaillie d'emigration) who, every where, in every country, will do nothing themselves nor allow others to do any thing; and who, in the midst of their misery or madness, have more Jacobin democracy than even the Jacobin club had in the moment of its triumphs."

"After having talked to me of all these sort of things, I said to him, But pray what are you doing now? It is in order to inform you of that very circumstance: that I pay you this visit. But I must begin a little farther back."

"In the month of August, 1795, I was at Balle. I had previously quitted Holland, after I had received an order to quit that country, and at the same time an offer from Lord St. Hel-

len's to remain, if I would promise to write no more, which I refused. Prior to this, I had a conversation with the ambassador of Denmark. He asked me what I thought of the revolution, replied only in general terms . . .

" . . . in order to say I will speak my mind to you. I consider the confederate kings as cut-purses, who were picking each others pockets, when they are on the road to the gallows."

"It was after my journey to the Hague, that I went first to Neuchâtel, then to Balle."

M. the Prince de Conde, sent for me to Mülheim, and knowing all the connexions I had in France, he proposed to me to found general Pichegru, whose head quarters, were at Altkirchen."

"General Pichegru was there at that time, surrounded by four members of the convention. . . I repaired also with four or five hundred Louis to Neuchâtel."

"As a fit person to make the first overture, I pitched upon Fauche Bouille, king's printer at Neuchâtel, your printer and mine, a man perfectly fanatic in his attachment to royalty, full of courage, of zeal, of enthusiasm, with some judgment, but supplying every defect by his headliness and probity. I joined to him as an associate M. Courant, a gentleman of Neuchâtel, formerly 14 years in the service of the great Frederic . . . the capacity of his agent . . . a man of expedition, of invincible coolness, which is of much more importance than valor. He is possessed of the most astonishing intrepidity. I persuaded them to undertake the commission. I furnished them with all the pretexts necessary, to enable them to travel into France as foreigners, merchants, and purchasers of national property. When I thought they were properly equipt, I recommended them to God and went to Balle, there to wait the news of their success."

"Upon the 13th of August, 1795, Fauche and Courant set off for the head quarters at Altkirchen, they remained eight days, seeing general Pichegru surrounded by the representatives of the people and his generals, without having it in their power to speak to him. . . Pichegru however, perceived them, took notice of them, especially of Fauche, and seeing him very assiduous, in every place through which he passed, he guessed that this man had something to say to him, and as he passed by Fauche, he said aloud, 'I am going to Huningue.' Fauche immediately set off, and repaired to that place. Pichegru was already there with the four representatives and seven generals."

"Fauche contrived to present himself to the general as he passed by at the bottom of a corridor. Pichegru took notice of him, looked steadily at him, and though it rained excessively hard, he said aloud, 'I am going to dine with madam de Salomon.'—The Chateau is three leagues from Huningue; and this madam de Salomon is Pichegru's mistress. Fauche immediately set out, reached the village, went to the chateau after dinner, & enquired for general Pichegru.—the latter received him in a corridor taking coffee."

"Fauche then told him, that being in possession of a manuscript of J. J. Rousseau he was desirous to dedicate it to him. 'Very well,' said Pichegru, 'but I must read it first, for Rousseau has principles of liberty very different from mine, and with which I should be very sorry to connect my name.' But said Fauche, 'I have something else to say to you.' 'and pray what is that, and by whom are you commissioned?'—By M. the prince de Conde. 'Hush, and follow me . . . Then he led him alone into a private closet.—there he a tree he said to him 'Explain yourself; what commission has M. the prince de Conde for me?'"

"Fauche, embarrassed and unable to find expressions, stammered and hesitated.—'courage,' said Pichegru, my sentiments are the same with those of the prince de Conde, what does he wish with me?—Fauche encouraged, returned, 'M. the prince de Conde desires to . . . himself to you, he relies upon you, he wishes to vindicate himself with you.'—'This is vague and useless, it means no thing at all. Return and ask written instructions, and come back in three days to my head quarters at Altkir-

\* All the blanks in this writing point out the words that are illegible.

then; you will find me alone, precisely at six o'clock in the evening." "Fancies," immediately left the place, arrived at Halle, ran to my house, and transported with joy, gave me an account of every thing that had passed.

To be continued.

**PHILADELPHIA, November 7.**  
A gentleman who arrived last evening in the stage from New York, communicates the following intelligence. He left that city on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, just as the ship Mary, that sailed from London on the 22d September last came to her mooring.

Col. Hall or Hill, of Newark who was a passenger in the ship came in the stage with him, and communicated the following important particulars.

A great movement had taken place in Paris. The Royalist party had been wholly overthrown. Carnot and two of his secretaries were assassinated. Barthelemi was condemned to be banished to Cayenne. He had petitioned that Switzerland might be the place of his banishment. Sixty five members of the council of Five Hundred, Pichegru among the number, had been put into a state of arrestation.

Lord Malmibury's baggage had arrived in England and he was hourly expected. He was returning without having obtained peace.

We cannot but lament, that the operation of the new French constitution should be disturbed by any irregularities, but if the Royalists, who were undermining it, could not get rid of without an extra constitutional exertion, it was the lesser evil; for "The safety of the people is the first law."

It is possible, however, that the arrestation of the members of the council of Five Hundred and the banishment of Barthelemi may have taken place without the violation of a constitution. Who are the murderers of Carnot we are unable to inform.

November 8.

No certain account is received of the fate of Carnot. Some reports stated him to have been killed, others to have escaped the order of a reit. We conjecture that he was suffered to escape by those who gave the order.

On the 10th of September the deputies condemned to transportation left Paris at 4 o'clock in the morning in covered wagons under a very strong guard. They were to be embarked at Rochfort.

The papers brought by the Mary do not say that lord Malmibury has returned, but a passenger in that vessel, saw a London print of the 20th of September, which contained a letter from Mr. Dundas to the lord mayor of London, informing that lord Malmibury's baggage had just arrived and that all negotiations had broken off. The war with England will now be carried on on the part of France with all the energy that characterized the military operations of '94.

November 9.

The documents which relate to the recent political movements in Paris are so bulky, that it requires much reading and examination before it is possible to make up a complete opinion upon all its parts.

We have for some time back observed with regret, that there was in Paris, and in the public councils of France, particularly in the council of Five Hundred, a royalist party which appeared every day to encrease in audacity, if not in numbers. This faction we have but little doubt was connected with the foreign enemies of the Republic; indeed it may not be too much to say, that a party among us, if they were not their abettors, were at least privy to their plans and calculated their measures upon the success of them. This opinion is strengthened by the outcry made by the gazettes of that party, and by the consequences they appear to fear from the defeat of the royalists and the triumph of the Republicans. We reserve to another day an opinion on the consequences of the political movement in France upon this country, and shall now confine ourselves to a few observations on the nature and consequences of it to France.

The royalist faction counted much upon their strength if we may judge from the tone which their papers in Paris had assumed; which had already proclaimed the necessity of an over-

throw of the constitution as invalid from its not being fairly accepted, and openly proposed to butcher the three members of the directory most firmly opposed to their views, and others of their influential opponents. Of this we shall give proof as soon as the press of news permits.

This faction had repealed the laws banishing the non-juring clergy and emigrants, many of whom had in consequence returned and were intriguing powerfully in the capital and the departments. The directory were jealous of these measures, but which they could not constitutionally oppose having no negative upon the laws: Yet they took such steps as were in their power, to prevent the effect of them, and this with the most fortunate secrecy. It was hoped that the unequivocal manner in which the armies declared themselves, would have confounded the royalists in the council; but though it appears to have occasioned a momentary pause, the desperate faction went forward only cloaking their views with rather more hypocrisy.

The storm was ready to burst upon the Republicans; already were the satellites of royalty in motion to murder the three members of the directory and others who had most vigorously opposed their views; (and had they succeeded, torrents of blood would now deluge France) when the directory put in motion the means they had provided, with so much calmness and firmness as to secure the leaders of the counter revolutionary faction without causing one single drop of blood to be shed. The two councils then decreed, that these individuals, thus arrested, (after excepting some from the decree) should be transported.

The conduct of the directory in this business was no doubt extra constitutional, as well as the decree of transportation passed by the councils; but was it a greater evil to violate the bonds of the constitution than, to suffer its entire overthrow and the re establishment of the throne? That this was the project of the prostituted party, is evident from the prints in their interest: from the speeches of their leaders, and from the documents which the directory had in their possession and have shewn to the world. If these documents prove that such was the plan of their antagonists (and we think they do) they will stand justified on the ground, that the safety of the people is even more commanding than the binding obligation of a constitution.

How Barthelemi and especially Carnot should be found among the prostituted is difficult to conceive. We do not find their names implicated in those documents communicated by the directory to the council which have fallen into our hands. Perhaps all of them have not reached us. This however is certain, that both those men were for some time past dishonoured by the praise of the royal gazettes of Paris. Pichegru it appears beyond a doubt was a traitor to the Republic.

Molt of the documents which prove the counter-revolutionary projects of the monarchists were found in the portefeuille of the count d'Antraigues, who was taken by Bernadotte at Trieste. There were sent to the three directors Larevellere, Rewbe and Barras by Buonaparte, and the accounts for the millions at different times of Scherer, Massena and Augereau to Paris, who certainly did not come merely as the bearers of captured standards.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Mary, informs, that Mr. Maribail, one of the American commissioners, had arrived in Holland. We do not find, in the English prints, any accounts of the arrival of Mr. Maribail or Mr. Gerry.

**BALTIMORE, November 9.**  
Carnot and Barthelemi, being under a charge of conspiracy, a new choice is said to have been made and declared in favour of Merlin de Douais and Francois de Neufchateau.

#### LOTS FOR SALE IN NEWGARDEN.

THE lots will commence on Thursday the 12th December, and continue three days. One third of the price is money payable in three months from the day of sale, the remaining two thirds payable in twelve months from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond and with approved security.

LEWIS SULLIVANT.

## LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, November 29.

Just published, and for sale at this office, by the  
grots, dozen or single,  
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC  
For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

### Notice

IS hereby given, that I shall petition the present Kentucky assembly for leave to establish a turnpike gate on the top of Cumberland mountain—and the terms of passage will be as follows (which I am sure the generous public will think reasonable) to wit, for every man and horse twenty five cents, loose or pack horse twelve and a half cents, every foot passenger twelve and a half cents, females excepted who are allowed to pass my gate toll free, provided they travel on foot, but if on horse back twelve and a half cents for every such horse: poor males, bond or free, who have no money, must leave a blanket, coat or some wearing apparel, to the value of ten times the tollage. Every waggon which may be traveling Kentucky wards, without oxen, horses or mules, one hundred cents, every one hauled by either of the said animals, must pay an additional tollage of twelve and a half cents, for every such beast, all other wheel carriages, traveling on the same plan, in like proportion, every person who resides in the neighbourhood passing my gate, going to or returning from mill, twenty five cents.

To convince the public of the great utility arising from such an establishment, I beg leave to lay before them the following statement, (which I think is on the most reasonable scale) to wit,

Passengers per day on horse.	Dolls.
back, 30 at 25 cents equal to	2736 23 or 281
Loose and pack horses, per day, 16, at 12 1/2 cents	730
Blankets and other old clothing, (supplies)	250
Wagons and teams, suppose per year 100 at 9.	150

Total amount per annum 3666 23 or 1160 to be appropriated as follows, to wit, 500 dollars to be paid to a company of men who shall go from the said gate to the Crab Orchard and trim off the small bushes from those flumps which stand on each side of the road, digging a little canel in different places where it is clogged with stone and lead wanted, and thereby prevent the said road from becoming the same dangerous wilderness which it was 17 years ago. This work I shall direct to be done in the month of September, and five hundred dollars more I shall give another company of men, who must go from the said gate to the said Crab Orchard, and cut three notches in a few trees which my stand most convenient to said road, and thereby prevent strangers from being boagd a fortune 1 or 10 on their way through the wilderness. This I shall direct to be done about the middle of November, (if fair weather) when the ground is covered with leaves. Now the balance, 2866 23 dollars or 860l. I am persuaded will be thought little enough for my trouble in attending to the said gate, 12 months, and also applied as I have above directed, cannot fail to give the public full satisfaction when they see the great improvement such service will be to the said road. I trust they will think my petition reasonable, and grant the same to their humble servant.

A Friend to Turnpike Gates & Good Roads.

Extract of a letter from the North of Ireland  
"We are under Martial Law; a Military Court Martial determines the fate of the unfortunate Patriots; an officer of the lowest rank can, without the assistance of Magistrate or jury, put to death unborn hooses as he pleases; both they have done.—We have got an ignorant Scotch Lieutenant of Fencibles with his party of men an Stranleren; he can burn the hoose of a suspected man or five upon half a dozen of people assembled together; and an act of parliament is now passed preventing more than four people attending a funeral. If a man is out of his hoose at a friends, after night, and suspected of being a Patriot, (dare not say United Irishman) he can be transported. I cannot tell you how many plagues we enjoy in

this small space; not a farthing of money in the country, and every sort of produce a mere drug, nor do we go one night to rest, without the dread of being burned alive in the hooses; and yet we are said to enjoy liberty, by the government party."

A countryman in England detected shooting partridges, excited himself to the quire, a violent church and king man, by saying he was learning to shoot at the French, should they attempt to land—"But why," said the quire "do you shoot at my game; why do you not stick a mark on a tree and shoot at that?"—"That would not answer the purpose," replied the countryman, "you have always told me the French will run away, and therefore I must learn to shoot them flying."

### SUBSTITUTE FOR MEN.

A projector, at Hamburgh, lately made proposals to the magistracy for their patronage, to enable him to carry into effect a machine which he had invented to fix in hooses, &c. to give notice of the approach of thieves. It was not only infallible in awakening any person asleep, but would, at the same time, ring a bell, strike a light, or if required, fire a gun, without the necessity of the family getting out of bed. Nothing according to the inventor, could equal the simplicity of its construction; but not wishing to hand the public to be aware of counterfeits, arrival in ways and means asserted, that he also had a machine that would not only perform every thing in common with the former, but even apprehend and carry the thief before a magistracy, without giving the person robbed any further trouble!!!

### FOR SALE,

#### 1250 Acres of LAND.

SIX hundred and sixty six acres on Trancels creek, a branch of Big Barren, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Pincheon camp creek, on Big Barren river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. DeKlanma, on the 15th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15, 1797.

### To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

THE PLANTATION of Wetters Smith, on Stoner, about one mile below Governor Garrard's farm, containing about thirty acres of cleared land.

### For Sale,

A QUANTITY of CORN, on said plantation. Nine months credit from the date hereof will be given the purchaser. Terms may be known by applying to JENNIE PAYNE, who lives on the Frankfort road, about four miles from Lexington.

1051 1797 442 November 18

TAKEN up by the subscriber driving on road leading from Harrodsburgh to Warwick, a sorrel filley, with a blaze face, three years old last spring, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded thus H; appraised to \$1105.

EVAN THOMPSON.

Merrett county, August 20, 1797.

WHEREAS, my wife Hannah, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, I forewarn all persons from erring like on my account as I am determined, not to pay any debts of her contracting.

Joseph Wheelton.

November 15, 1797.

ON the fifteenth of December 1797, if fair, if not, on the next day I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Nelson county, at William Keith's, about two miles from Germantown, in order to take the depositions of witnesses and perpend testimony respecting certain calls in an entry of 720 acres made in the name of John Clarke, on a treasury warrant, including an improvement made by Patrick Jordan, at two springs—and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and according to law.

Benjamin Clarke.

Agent for John Clarke.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on North Elkhor, a yearling light sorrel mare, with a blaze face, no brand perceivable, the near hind foot white. Appraised to \$1.

Alexander Scott Lowry.

